AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 4 as follows:

Figure 5 depicts the alignment of the V region amino acid sequences. (A) Amino acid sequences of the Vλ regions of chimeric B1 (SEQ ID NO:4), humanized B1 (SEQ ID NO:16), and the germline DPL16 and Jλ2 segments (SEQ ID NO:89) are shown in single letter code. (B) Amino acid sequences of the VH regions of chimeric B1 (SEQ ID NO:2), humanized B1 (SEQ ID NO:14), and the germline DP-54 and JH1 segments (SEQ ID NO:90) are shown. The CDR sequences based on the definition of Kabat are underlined in the chimeric B1 Vλ and VH sequences. The CDR sequences in the acceptor human V segments are omitted in the figure. Asterisks indicate gaps in the alignment. Note that an amino acid at position 10 is missing in both human and chicken Vλ sequences. The single underlined amino acids in the humanized Vλ and VH sequences were predicted to contact the CDR sequences and therefore substituted with the corresponding chicken residues. The double underlined amino acids in the acceptor human V segments were substituted with consensus human residues of the corresponding V subgroups to reduce potential immunogenicity. Numbers written vertically show amino acid positions according to the scheme of Kabat, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., 1987 and 1991). Chicken Vλ regions carry an extra amino acid at position 39A compared to human Vλ regions.

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1 as follows:

Figure 7 depicts the nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of the light (A) (SEQ ID NOs:91 and 92) or heavy (B) (SEQ ID NOs:93 and 94) chain variable region of chicken anti-IL-12 antibody B1 in the mini exon. The nucleotide sequences shown are flanked by MluI (ACGCGT) (SEQ ID NO:87)and XbaI (TCTAGA) (SEQ ID NO:88) sites. The signal peptide sequences are in italics. The CDRs based on the definition of Kabat are underlined. The mature light and heavy chains both begin with an alanine residue (double-underlined).

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 20 as follows:

Figure 10 depicts the nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of the light (A) (SEQ ID NOs:95 and 96) or heavy (B) (SEQ ID NOs:97 and 98) chain variable region of

humanized anti-IL-12 antibody B1 (HuB1) in the mini exon. The nucleotide sequences shown are flanked by MluI (ACGCGT) (SEQ ID NO:87) and XbaI (TCTAGA) (SEQ ID NO:88) sites. The signal peptide sequences, derived from the corresponding chimeric B1 mini-exons, are in italics. The CDRs based on the definition of Kabat are underlined. The mature light and heavy chains begin with double-underlined serine and glutamic acid residues, respectively. The splicing donor sequences were derived from the corresponding chimeric B1 mini-exons. The intron sequences are in italics.

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 9 as follows:

Figure 14 depicts the nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of the light (A) (SEQ ID NOs:99 and 100) and heavy (B) (SEQ ID NOs:101 and 102) chain variable region mini exons of chicken-human chimeric anti-IL-12 antibody DD2. The nucleotide sequences shown are flanked by MluI (ACGCGT) (SEQ ID NO:87) and XbaI (TCTAGA) (SEQ ID NO:88) sites. The signal peptide sequences are in italics. The CDRs based on the definition of Kabat are underlined. The mature light and heavy chains both begin with an alanine residue (double-underlined).

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 16 as follows:

Figure 15 depicts the alignment of the V region amino acid sequences. (A) Amino acid sequences of the Vλ regions of chicken DD2 (SEQ ID NO:47), humanized DD2 (SEQ ID NO:49), and the human acceptor germline V and J segments (SEQ ID NO:89) are shown in single letter code. (B) Amino acid sequences of the VH regions of chicken DD2 (SEQ ID NO:48), humanized DD2 (SEQ ID NO:50), and the human acceptor germline V and J segments (SEQ ID NO:90) are shown in single letter code. The CDR sequence based on the definition of Kabat, et al. are underlined in the chicken DD2 Vλ and VH sequences. The CDR sequences in the acceptor human V segments are omitted in the figure. Asterisks indicate gaps in the alignment. Note that an amino acid at position 10 is missing in both human and chicken Vλ sequences. The single underlined amino acids in the humanized Vλ and VH sequences were predicted to contact the CDR and therefore substituted with the corresponding chicken residues. Numbers written vertically show amino acid positions according to the scheme of Kabat, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.,

1987 and 1991). The location of an extra amino acid in the framework 2 of chicken Vλ is designated 39A.

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 1 as follows:

Figure 22 depicts the alignment of the V amino acid sequences. (A) Amino acid sequences of the Vλ regions of chicken D3 (SEQ ID NO:79), humanized D3 (SEQ ID NO:80), and the human acceptor (SEQ ID NO:89) are shown in single letter code. (B) Amino acid sequences of the VH regions of chicken D3 (SEQ ID NO:81), humanized D3 (SEQ ID NO:82), and the human acceptor (SEQ ID NO:103) are shown in single letter code. The CDR sequence based on the definition of Kabat, et al. are underlined in the chicken D3 Vλ and VH sequences. The CDR sequences in the acceptor human V segments are omitted in the figure. Asterisks indicate gaps in the alignment. Note that an amino acid at position 10 is missing in both human and chicken Vλ sequences. The single underlined amino acids in the humanized Vλ and VH sequences were predicted to contact the CDR and therefore substituted with the corresponding chicken residues. Numbers written vertically show amino acid positions according to the scheme of Kabat, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., 1987 and 1991). The location of an extra amino acid in the framework 2 of chicken Vλ is designated 39A.